Vol. II, No. 6—March 17th, 1915 Price 5 Cents

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A Weekly

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By PROF. HUGO MUENSTERBERG

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Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

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Vol. II. No. 6 MARCH 17, 1915 Price, 5 Cents

THROUGH A GLASS DARKLY

How Fears and Prejudices Alter People's Mental View of the Great War

By Professor Hugo Muensterberg

(The following illuminating contribution to the war discussion by Professor Hugo Muensterberg will be published in his forthcoming book, "The Peace and America." The new book will be a brilliant companion piece to "The War and America," with which our readers are already familiar.)

"BUT do not let us quarrel any more * * * I am grown peaceful as old age to-night." I ask: Why did we misunderstand one another so persistently? There is a time when all the wrangling of the lawyers with their bolstered technicalities and strained precedents may be in order. But there ought to be other times when we might forget the pinpricks and the triumphant poses and settle down for a quiet word from man to man. It is so easy to find the common ground on which all misunderstandings must disappear and where we can get rid of all the unfairness and antipathy of the blindness of partisanship and the quarrelsome emotions.

Nothing is needed but to adhere to the solid facts as we find them and judge them by the highest standards of humanity. The facts are the rockbed of our life experience, and the ideals of humanity are high above all national narrowness and racial sympathy. If we rely on the facts and on the moral laws, we must be of one heart and of one conviction, whether we came with the *Mayflower* to the inhospitable, or with the *Kaiser Wilhelm II* to the hospitable, shores.

But there's the rub. Are the standards of humanity really ever independent of national traditions? Are not the highest ideals shaped by racial consciousness? Can we really hope for a common result when we silently take it for granted that the loftiest ideals must be the same for all mankind, and practically measured by a different standard in every country? But before we scrutinize the ideals which must help us to grade the facts, can we at least rely on the common ground of the facts? What are facts but starting points of disputes? Is there anything more unreliable than the so-called facts?

Goethe says—if I may be pardoned for quoting a source from a belligerent side even in this peaceful reflection, "The chief point is to understand that every fact already involves a theory." Whenever mankind has focused its attention on the problem of what we really know, it has always had to start by recognizing that the only certainty of knowledge lies in our own inner actions and never in the other facts. But there is no need of rising to the heights of philosophy; we may remain in the trivialities, and yet agree that we have a pitiful case when we simply appeal to the facts. Somewhere over in Europe men have fought or have conferred, men have triumphed or have suffered, men have been heroes or have been devils: what is the chance that the same facts come to each of us?

Psychology of the Distortion of Facts

The very first obstacle is one which is most obvious, as it lies on the surface. The facts become modified and remolded by those who observe and report them. Some might even say that the eyewitnesses and the reporters have lied. But that is not the point at all. I do not think that wilful falsehood and offhand lying play any role at all in the reporting, for "I am grown peaceful as old age to-night." And yet I have no doubt the unintentional distortion may at any time reshape the facts until no one can recognize the truth in the twisted stories. If here in America the material which is served to us in our breakfast paper has undergone this remolding essentially through anti-German influences, this is only the chance result of the actual situation. If the Russians had succeeded in breaking through Silesia and were standing to-day in Brandenburg, and if the French had taken Alsace and were to-day devastating Thuringia, and if the English had reached Westphalia, and if the cables from Great Britain had been cut, but those from Emden were still alive, we should probably have the reverse of the present situation in our European news. The German and Austrian imagination would have run wild and the lingering desire to influence the independent world would have brought havoc in spite of the best intentions. I suppose the German press would have been less successful, because it is less trained in team work. It has been said that there are only three firmly organized establishments in the world: the Roman Church, the American Standard Oil Company, and the German army. I think the press of England does not stand behind them. The German and the American press cannot compete there.

This unintentional distortion may have many psychological shades. The characteristic condition is that all who report stand under autosuggestive influence which makes them fully believe what they write down, and these illusory elements may turn some most harmless occurrence into the wildest absurdity. The good man who assured his readers in a New England paper that he saw with his own eyes in the beginning of August at the Brandenburger Thor in Berlin how twenty-eight socialists were publicly shot down by a firing squad was evidently perfectly sincere. Hundreds have reported that they have seen with their own eyes the funeral of the German Crown Prince, and still more have seen the Russian army corps in England which had boldly come from Archangel on its way to Belgium. How often did we hear of the suicide of General von Emmich and of General von Kluck? How often did we hear at first from observers who surely believed what they wrote that Berlin was like a cemetery, that in the German cities no men were seen, only women in mourning, and that the food prices brought starvation near. Yet meat and eggs and milk and the rest in Berlin and Hamburg have never been so high-priced as in New York and Boston at the same time; the theatres and concerts have gone on as usual; cafés have been crowded; and there have never been so few unemployed in the country because many industries are flourishing as never before. No Russian soldier has touched England, and the German Crown Prince gives vivid interviews to the American Associated Press.

The psychologically most dangerous remolding must result when the report had repeatedly been transmitted. We psycholo-

gists know such effects quite well from exact experiments on the formation of rumors. If a picture is shown and the spectator tells another man what he has seen in it, and he in turn tells it to a second, and he reports it orally to a third the next day, and so on for a week, the seventh man gives an account which has slight similarity to the starting point. This danger must rapidly grow—experiment proves this, too—when the minds suffer from a common excitement by which an emotional over-accentuation unintentionally falsifies the reports received. Finally, the laboratory experiments have shown that women and above all youthful persons are especially liable to such illusions, which grow like an avalanche. In a school experiment a few words of rebuke which a visiting superintendent of schools spoke at nine o'clock to a boy had grown by twelve o'clock in transmission through four different school classes into a cruel corporal punishment. The social psychologists of the future will hardly need any such special experiments to prove these laws of growing distortion. They can find sufficient material in most of the well-examined cases of atrocities. The typical form is this:

A detailed report of a paper in western Switzerland told how the Germans in a French village had cut off the right hands of all the boys and girls. An American was so indignant over this atrocity of the Germans that he made up his mind that he must examine the circumstances. His first journey was to the writer who had signed the article and who had said that he had it from an eyewitness. It was found that the gentleman to whom he referred was a well-known man in Geneva. He traveled to Geneva and found out that the man had told the story in a much milder form, speaking only of twenty boys and girls, but that he himself had not been the eyewitness but had heard it from his chauffeur. A searching conversation with the chauffeur, who had in the meantime gone to another town, gave the result that he had it through a letter from that village, but that the letter contained reference only to one single boy. The examination was carried further, and it was found that the whole basis was that this one boy had lost his hand by an accident long before the Germans had entered the village.

"Columns" Under Postage Stamps

I suppose that a German prisoner in Russia wrote an open inspected letter home in which he said for the censor's sake that he was well treated and well nourished, and in a postscript he said that they ought to preserve the Russian stamp for his stamp collection. As his family knew that he had none, they had a suspicion and removed the stamp carefully and found below it the words "bad treatment, miserable food." The story which has reached me in this form seems possible and almost probable. But it is a fact that I have heard this same stamp story from at least twelve different sources, referring not only to Russian but also to French and English prisoners and to civilians in concentration camps. In each case those who have informed me were sure that their witnesses were themselves the receivers of those letters or cards. Moreover the stories covered by the foreign stamp became more and more gruesome. One wrote there that he is starving, the next that one eye has been gouged out, another that his feet have been cut off. Moreover the stories grow in length, and not a few must have written whole editorials about the wretched situations in French and Russian camps under the cover of the harmless stamp. The idea is so brilliant that it has now spread to the other side too. English families have received similar vivid descriptions of German camps under German stamps, and there too the stories have been as lengthy as if the German postage stamp were the size of the London *Times*.

But the task of getting common ground becomes still much harder because we do not read the same papers, we do not receive the same letters, we do not meet the same people, as sources of our information. If the one relies on the New York *Herald* and the other is daily supplied with the news by the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, if the one has his friends in England and the other receives his decisive impressions from letters written in the German trenches, they are surrounded by different atmospheres, the available ideas with which they have to think are so differently selected that they soon cannot possibly understand each other. They speak two different languages. Every single bit of information, every single episode impressed on the memory may be entirely true, and yet all together the one's picture of the war appears from the standpoint of the other a great caricature.

But this is only the beginning of the story. Even if no one altered and distorted the events and if they were not selected by the chances of personal surroundings, are the so-called facts in themselves clear? Do the actors themselves distinctly know all about the aims and motions of their minds? This is a much subtler difficulty, which is so easily overlooked; and yet the discussions about the diplomatic history of the war suggest such an inquiry most earnestly. Here I really cannot forget the lessons of home-made psychology. The students of the mind know how misleading is the popular idea that our mental life is controlled by one will power which autocratically decides all our inner steps. We have not one will, but thousands of volitions; and these do not flow out of one central impulse but are the products of the ideas and feelings in our mind. We deceive ourselves so easily by a superficial pseudo-psychology. If in ordinary life a trivial question is brought before us, we answer it and talk with our friend about this and that, and if we are asked to analyze what happened, we readily imagine that our will has consciously chosen the arguments and the replies and the words which we used. But this is a fiction. Those words did not come to our consciousness before they were uttered; those replies resulted from the ideas which the question awakened; they came of themselves, each related to the little group of ideas without much censorship from above.

In any complex social situation different groups of ideas and moods lead to very divergent impulses and may find expressions which could hardly be understood as utterances of one central will. We are not aware of the last consequences of our own ideas. A mind is a big democracy in which a mass-meeting in any county may vote resolutions which would be hissed down in some other region. A land has not one mind, and a mind has not either. In any complex social situation we may speak and act with an inner feeling of perfect sincerity, and yet possess in the marginal regions of our mind many ideas which would demand the opposite kind of talk and action and which might in another hour push themselves into the center and take control of our behavior. La Rochefoucauld says that in every misfortune of our friends is something which we enjoy, and a hundred epigrams tell the same story of the mind's duplicity. Can we suddenly believe that an ambassador at a foreign court in the time of highest tension had no other dynamic ideas in his mind but those which he utters in a conversation with a particular man? And yet have we a right to say that he was speaking falsehood when he expressed himself? Many contrasting ideas may even be in perfect equilibrium, each entirely sincere and each filling the whole mind when the situation is favoring it.

Facets of the Mind

There were certainly in the diplomatic history of the war periods when the leading statesmen in no one of the countries exactly knew what they really wanted. No doubt the Czar desired peace and believed that he desired it; and yet certainly he wanted war and acted under the impulse of this marginal idea. This complexity of inner attitudes became momentous long before the decisive steps were taken. Sir Edward Grey and his ministers were evidently quite sincere and loyal in their dealing with the German chancellor when they cordially entered into his plans for an increasing mutual approach of England and Germany. He was just as sincere and frank and hopeful in his

dealings with Paris, when he prepared the policies which were planned to crush Germany. He said to each a little more than he could have said in the presence of the other, but there was not necessarily any hypocrisy involved. Such melodramatic psychology is too clumsy. Hence it is useless to analyze the multicolored books or documents in order to find the real facts and to discover what this or that statesman really wanted. He probably wanted many opposite things; that is, opposite ideas were scattered in his mind and each had in itself the tendency to become effective. The actor himself would not have known in which direction his ideas were really driving, and if later he decides from his memory impressions what really was in his mind, he relies on a reconstruction which must be under the influence of further experiences. The whole struggle about the true facts concerning the origin of the war starts from psychologically wrong premises. Whoever reduces the will of the personality to a simple yes or no has falsified the facts.

But the sins of the fact seekers go still further. They cannot help underscoring the data which fit into their argument and ruling out the disturbing facts, if a point of view can be found from which they become invisible. My friend from the other side and I discuss the nationality of Alsace. I am so proud of my German Alsace which I love and am so delighted with its thoroughly patriotic German attitude during this war. How could it be otherwise, as every soldier from Alsace was born under the German flag? Alsace has been German as long as anyone who went with his regiment can remember. But my friend claims Alsace is French because it was under the French regime fifty years ago and a hundred years ago and two hundred years ago. That is, he claims Alsace was always French. But does he not know any history? What do those two centuries under the French regime mean? Alsace was always German. When Louis XIV tore it away from the German people, it had been thoroughly German since early medieval times. What did the short French rule mean compared with a thousand years of German national life? His fact is that Alsace was always French, and mine that Alsace was always German. I ignore the little episode of foreign rule which surely has not broken the thoroughly German language and tradition of the Alsatian farmer, and he ignores whatever passed before the French grasped it, because he thinks two hundred years are enough to look backward. We both are right And where did this war start? The German might say: With the Russian mobilization. The Russian would answer: No, before, with Austria's sharp ultimatum to Servia. But the Austrian would reply: The war began with the assassination of the archduke. The British would insist: It began much earlier with Germany's new fleet programme. The Germans date it back to King Edward's encircling policy which welded all Europe together against Germany. The French would say: On the contrary, it began with Bismarck's taking Lorraine. And Germany shouts: Napoleon. And Europe says: Frederick the Great. And Germany trumps: Louis XV. Yet that is all superficial. Charlemagne had a most important influence on it. And if you say: No, the real trouble began with the great migration in the fifth century, it may be true; and yet I think the beginning was much earlier. Facts become facts by our selection.

Relative Values of Points of View

We poor newspaper readers, of course, face constant influences of this type in the big headlines and the other selective agencies of the modern press. Exactly the same telegrams take an entirely different meaning, if in one paper everything favorable to the one side bursts out with the noise of the heavy print, and in another the cheerful news of the other side is bolstered. We may read the small print in both with the same patience, and yet the kind editor has helped us to get a strong impression only from that to which he gives his blessing. An editor has rightly boasted that in this wartime he does not care who writes the news in his paper, if he may write the headlines. And yet wise men in the editorial offices have not underestimated the value of the mild innuendoes in the midst of the text. But these effects on the mind of the reader are constantly supported by the unintentional blending of facts and wishes or facts and valuations. When the man on the street read day after day that the Allies were on the point of surrounding sometimes the right, sometimes the left wing of Germany's western army, or that very soon the German center would be pierced, or that in surely not more than two weeks the Germans will be driven back to the Belgian frontier, or that without doubt Cracow will fall at once, or that Silesia will be stormed, no untrue facts were presented to him, but only pious wishes which as such are neither true nor untrue. Yet these wishes were sufficient to rearrange his ideas about the valor of the hostile armies. He feels instinctively how the Germans are steadily pushed back and daily losing more, and therefore he automatically inhibits in his mind the apprehension of the other not unimportant fact that none of those wishes have been realized.

If such hopes of the war reporters and the editors mold the facts in looking forward, the praise and blame have the same subtle effect in looking backward. As long as Antwerp stood, it was the one great place and all agreed that strategically and politically it would be a supreme achievement if Germany could ever conquer this fortress surpassed only by Paris itself. When German troops took Antwerp on the afternoon of the day on which the New Yorkers read in the morning that Antwerp was safe at least for a month more, the achievement collapsed and from the next day on the taking of Antwerp was child's play, hardly worth mentioning among serious people. Success and failure become big or small just as it pleases us to turn our opera glass. What are the real facts as to Germany's standing after these six months? You are perfectly right. It is a failure all around. Paris is not taken; Warsaw is not taken; Calais is not taken; London is not taken. It is high time to acknowledge that it is a miserable fiasco. But another friend told me this morning that the German achievement of these six months is more than a gigantic success; it is a miracle. He said: The whole world encircled Germany, seven nations against two, seven hundred million men against one hundred million, the oceans of the world open to the enemies and Germany closed in, everyone in the world convinced that before the first snow falls the monarchs of Russia and Belgium, of France and England, would ride triumphantly through Unter den Linden in Berlin; and now millions of Germans are in Russia and in France, and not an enemy on German soil.

We all are well acquainted, too, with the instinctive tendency to discriminate little differences when our arguments can hinge on them and to neglect big differences whenever we wish that both cases be treated alike. "I am still hoping some day to hear that your psychological school is applying its methods of investigation to current stories. You will see by the papers that an English committee has been formed with some names of legal eminence. I am hoping that you will either assist or criticize their findings or draw up a parallel case in which you would perhaps compare the results of the bombardment of Scarborough and the bombardment of Ostend. The people assure me that Ostend is 'quite different' in their eyes." When I think that this is a quotation from the letter of a well-known Englishman sent to me from England at the time of the wildest clamor, I feel again how the individual Englishman of the best type has kept his soberness much more than many Americans of the same class who are so much more English than the English. I do not think that I have lost a single friend in England during these six months; I wish I could say the same of New England. But certainly my friend is right. In the eyes of the Allies the case of Scarborough, where the Germans were bombarding was "quite different" from the case of Ostend where the English guns bombarded the coast. And when the French aviators dropped bombs upon the open towns like my beloved Freiburg and killed women

and children, it is quite different from the case when German aviators do it in England. And let us think of Belgium—but no, let us not think of Belgium; "I am grown peaceful as old age to-night."

But our trust in facts has still deeper springs. No one can overcome his personal relation to the sources of information. Our feeling of confidence is essential for the very structure of our facts. The whole history of politics, of scholarship, of religion, can be explained psychologically only if we understand the tremendous importance of the subjective readiness to accept or to reject the so-called facts. The faithful believer may listen to the priest of the other sect, and yet his mind is deaf; he may see, and yet he is blind. If Sir Edward Grey is the high priest of your cult, his documents are politically sacred. Every doubt is inhibited in the lower brain centers before it can reach the sphere of deliberation. If your church stands on the other side of the street, your eyes soon discover that dates are erased here and phrases are changed there, that most important letters are left out and conversations written down weeks after; in short, you find a skillful lawyer's brief which leaves your heart cold, and you hire your lawyer to tear it to pieces. I do not deny for a moment that whenever I read an official statement from Berlin as to a positive fact, I accept it uncritically, and when I read one from Petrograd, I begin to combine and to speculate what may have been the real happening. I defend this attitude of mine to my own conscience because I feel sure that the later events have not contradicted a statement of the German bulletin and have rather seldom confirmed, as far as I can see, the Russian. And yet I am psychologist enough not to forget how much this activity of my brain cells may be due to the fact that I breathed German air through happy schoolboy days. You say the facts are mountains firm as rock: clouds they are. "Do you see yonder cloud that is almost in the shape of a camel—methinks it is like a weasel—or like a whale—they fool me to the top of my bent."

Early Knowledge Rockbed Impartial Viewpoint

But the fate of our facts is still more pitiful on account not only of our prejudices and beliefs, but on account of the associations which have been developed in our individual life history. We may read the same news with the same inner attitude, and yet may receive entirely different mental content, because the memory ideas and conceptions which cluster about every bit of information may be incomparable. Everything which we have read and learned has left its trace; all our historical and geographical and cultural knowledge stands behind the dates and names and happenings which we hear. Emotional reminiscences and vivid traveling experiences may easily give a wrong emphasis to this or that. But surely the far greater danger is that our lack of ready associations—in less psychological language we might say our ignorance—will deprive the news of its deeper meaning and significance. What is the talk about Russia and the Balkans unless some pretty thorough geographical and historical knowledge stands behind it? What does it mean to write about Germany's politics, if it is possible for a man not low in American councils to ask me earnestly whether Bavaria is a part of Prussia or not? How can anyone discuss the French-German problem, if he has never heard that the lost provinces have been German for a thousand years? Why ought we deny in these unhappy times the one regrettable feature of our American life as to which we all have peacefully agreed in more fortunate times? We all have discussed and discussed some shortcomings of our schools. We surely give to our boys and girls a splendid assortment of knowledge, but we give it superficially, with loose, inefficient methods, without that strict discipline of the mind which alone trains for solid knowledge and intellectual stability.

The most serious schoolmen of the country have expressed such views a thousand times, and I myself have preached this sermon for nearly a quarter of a century. The dangers of which we all were afraid have perhaps never come so near as in last fall's gigantic test of public opinion. The lack of accuracy in our school methods counts perhaps most in history and geography; and historic and geographic knowledge was necessary above all, if the great events of the European crises were to be seen in their true perspective.

The Lens of Prejudice

But the queerest thing is that not only you and I see the same fact differently, but that surely you and maybe even I saw it yesterday so and to-day otherwise and to-morrow again quite differently. It is not worth while to contrast the views of this season and of last when penny-a-liners signed the proclamations on the merits of foreign lands. They simply write as the fashion commands. But it is of instructive value to see how even the strongest and the most independent thinkers change and change and always still believe firmly that they speak of facts. The lions of English literature have tried to outroar one another when the scent of German culture was in the air. England is all, and Germany less than nothing; England is noble and Germany infamous. Of all the most superb was H. G. Wells. England is wonderful, and Germany wretched—in August, 1914. But in May, 1914, the same H. G. Wells published a book, "An Englishman Looks at the World," and I read there the following remarks in which the famous author is at his best. He says: "We are intensely jealous of Germany, not only because the Germans outnumber us and have a much larger and more diversified country than ours and lie in the very heart and body of Europe, but because in the last hundred years, while we have fed on platitudes and vanity, they have had the energy and humility to develop a splendid system of national education, to toil at science and art and literature, to develop social organization, to master and better our methods of business and industry and to clamber above us in the scale of civilization." It is an old adage "In times of peace prepare for war." Too many authors have forgotten it. They ought to have written their essays and speeches in peaceful days with greater care so that they might not bear witness against that truth which they don in wartime.

Even far from the battlefields this psychological reorganization has gone on from the lowest level to the highest. Again I may point to the top of the pyramid. Hundreds of thousands have become convinced that there is no liberty in Germany and no morality and no sense of truth, not because they had reason to believe so, but because Charles W. Eliot has said so with emphasis and he surely can see the true facts more clearly than the crowd. Yet only a year ago in one of the most forcible speeches which I ever heard from this great man, he said in New York, speaking of American students who had gone to Germany:

"They saw how two great doctrines which had sprung from the German protestant reformation had been developed by Germans from seed then planted in Germany. The first was the doctrine of universal education developed from the protestant conception of individual responsibility and the second was the great doctrine of civil liberty, liberty in industry, in society, in government, liberty with order under law. These two principles took their rise in protestant Germany, and America has been the greatest beneficiary of that noble teaching."

What is the truth? Is it a fact that Germany is leading in civil liberty, liberty in industry, in society, in government, liberty with order under law, as President Eliot told us in peace, or is it a fact that England and France and Russia fight Germany in the interests of liberty because Germany has none, as he tells us in war? Is it a fact that Germany clambered above England in the scale of civilization as H. G. Wells told us when he was sober, or is it a fact that German civilization stands far below the English as H. G. Wells tells us since he is drunk with the red wine of war? Are facts only fables and fancies? Does every untruth really become a fact if it is repeated often enough. Does only the one fact stand: that there are no facts? "But do not let us quarrel any more * * * I am grown peaceful as old age to-night."

SCIENCE AS THE OVER-LORD OF THE WORLD'S INDUSTRY

By Frank Koester, Consulting Engineer

Author of "Modern City Planning and Maintenance," "Hydroelectric Developments and Engineering," The Prices of Inefficiency," Etc.

(Just as the science of the German army has conquered the superior forces of the allies, so this same science applied to the industrial life of Germany has placed her in the very front rank of nations. She has proved that efficiency, science, education are not merely theories to be bandied about in a lecture room, but practical solutions to the problems of life. In the following article Mr. Koester points out how dependent the whole world is upon the scientific genius of the Teuton. In next week's issue Mr. Frank Koester will contribute a paper dealing with the Science of German Agriculture.)

THE commanding position which Germany occupies to-day in the field of applied science is but little realized by the general public in other countries. Engineers and technical men understand it to some extent, but ostrich-like, they, for the most part, seek to conceal the truth even from themselves.

It is humiliating for them to admit their failure where German scientists have succeeded.

Science and Politics

Yet before scientists of other countries can hope to compete with those of Germany, and especially before the scientists and inventors of America can hope to do so, a new political policy must be adopted.

As has been pointed out, great aggregations of wealth have grown up in this country which find it to their interest to discourage invention. Any change means the upsetting of the routine of profit, and their occupancy of the field shuts out the independent activities of the inventor and the scientist.

Progress is thus paralyzed, and the commercial and industrial activities of the whole country slackened as a result of the indecisive political policy of the country in dealing with the situation thus created. The prosperity of all is affected through the failure of the citizen to express his view at the polls in ways which are calculated to ensure a proper governmental policy.

The example of Germany demonstrates the tremendous result for good of such a governmental policy. Germany has long pursued the most enlightened of policies towards her inventors and manufacturers, realizing that the true source of her greatness was to be found in that direction, since, wanting in natural resources, there was no possibility of her competing with other countries more liberally favored by nature.

Wealth is produced by labor, both manual and mental, but the greatest result of mental labor is invention, and by means of inventions great amounts of manual labor are saved, or equal amounts made to produce vastly greater results.

Labor multiplied by invention produces a greater surplus of wealth than that which existed before. This permits the enjoyment by the whole people of comforts and luxuries which were not previously obtainable. Before the invention of harvesting machines, wheat was more expensive to harvest than since and bread was dearer. To-day the enormous daily saving in the cost of bread permits the public to enjoy luxuries which would not have been possible had no such machinery been invented.

The German Government Encourages Science and Invention

The policy of the German government has been to put this obvious but fundamental precept of political economy into operation in every possible field. It has created a tremendous national force out of a commonplace of the text books. In other countries the text has remained in the text books.

Perhaps the most conspicuous success of the policy is seen in the chemical field. German chemists under the stimulus of governmental encouragement, both directly through the offering of prizes, the governmental support of technical schools, the unbounded provision of laboratory facilities and the protection of the inventor-chemists, and indirectly, through the general policy of encouragement of new inventions by the extension of banking credit and otherwise, have out-distanced the world.

The achievements of her chemists have enabled Germany, from a lump of coal of insignificant value to produce coke, gas, coal tar, benzol, and various coal-tar products such as anilin and alazarin dyes, pharmaceutical preparations like aspirin and phenacetin, saccharin and various oils.

Thus, thanks to Germany's policy, the low grade raw material, coal, once only useful for fuel, now affords the world the most beautiful and useful of dyes, important medicinal remedies, super-sugar, oils for various purposes, a cheap and highly useful substitute for gasoline for automobile and other motors; besides, retaining in the form of coke, all its values for fuel purposes.

Countries without a definite policy of governmental encouragement of the arts and sciences now pay tribute to German progress. In the United States, for example, over a million men were thrown out of work in the cloth industry alone, at the beginning of the war, by the inability of our manufacturers to import from Germany dye stuffs and other chemicals used in the processes of various manufactures here. America, is, indeed, far more dependent upon Germany for materials of manufacture than Germany is on this country for raw materials.

The policy of governmental inactivity worked very well as long as no country adopted a policy of activity, but now that Germany has taken the initiative, other countries must follow suit or be badly worsted in the struggle for commercial supremacy, which eventually results in ethical and cultural achievements.

The Yankees of Europe

German scientific and technical progress in other lines is just as marked as in the instance cited. Germany leads the world in modern discoveries in machinery, particularly in the development of the explosive motor, as in the Diesel engine, which has now been perfected to such a point that crude oil and tar oil may be used, vastly cheaper fuels than the high-priced gasoline of other countries.

The alcohol engine and the alcohol lamp have been perfected, enabling the farmer, who makes his own alcohol from grain and potatoes, to supply himself with power, light and fuel at small expense, utilizing products that otherwise would have very much less value or be wasted entirely.

The New Science of Applied Agriculture

The Government, however, is just as active in promoting the agricultural industry as in promoting any other industry and German scientists lead the world in their discoveries of value to the agriculturist.

One of the most notable achievements in this respect is the perfecting of the process of extracting nitrogen from the air. As nitrogen is one of the principal needs of vegetation, the proc-

ess of making air nitrate is consequently one of the most momentous inventions that has ever been made.

It is now possible to extract from the nitrogen of the air nitrate in form suitable for utilization as fertilizer and for the other manifold purposes to which nitrate is put.

The world was threatened with exhaustion of its supplies of fertilizer and with the consequent increased cost of living, but this invention means that the earth will ultimately support for countless ages billions of human beings who without it would not even have been able to come into existence, owing to lack of food.

Some German Discoveries in Chemistry

Thus, for all time humanity will look back upon the German government of the present generations as one of the greatest benefactors of mankind, and its policies as one of the wisest ever adopted by human agencies.

Nor is the immediate effect of these policies confined to Germany. India even enjoys vastly greater prosperity now than a generation ago, owing to the fact that the substitution of coal tar for vegetable dyes liberates a large body of labor and a large acreage of soil, to more profitable uses.

The cheapening of fabrics and the finer and more varied effects of the dyes increase the volume of manufactured goods in all cloth manufacturing countries and result in prosperity in these lines all over the world.

Germany has been particularly fortunate in the utilization of by-products. For a long time her steel industry lagged behind that of other countries, owing to the fact that her iron ores contained a percentage of phosphorus which made them difficult to utilize.

A process, however, was presently developed which effected the separation of the phosphorous content and from the slag containing the phosphorous was manufactured a form of fertilizer of the greatest value. Thus, where there had been practically useless iron ores there came to be highly valuable ore and highly valuable by-products, a triumph of chemistry that has meant and continues to mean enormous material prosperity not only for Germany, but for the other countries that adopted the policy.

The impetus which has been given to the chemical industry in Germany, especially in metallurgy, has resulted in the production of ferromanganese and other elements which are indispensable in the manufacture of the better grades of steels. How important these discoveries have been is seen from the effect produced by the stoppage of imports from Germany due to the war, for large activities of the steel-making industry in this country, are hampered on account of the lack of these highly necessary ingredients, just as the cloth and other textile industries suffer for lack of the necessary dye stuffs.

Why the United States is Dependent Upon Germany

The full importance to this country of uninterrupted communication with Germany has never before been realized. While it requires no very vivid imagination to picture the effects of such stoppage, the fact that it has never before occurred has prevented a true realization of the dependence which this country places in the superior technical resources of Germany.

It brings home with terrible force the almost suicidal policy of sloth which has characterized the governmental policy in this country heretofore and emphasizes the fact that we are dependent upon Germany rather than Germany on us.

The public press has ceaselessly fanned the flames of anti-German prejudice without realizing the results of retaliation on the part of Germany.

Imagine the results should Germany undertake a policy of reprisals. If she should shut off the supply of dye stuffs, the cloth manufacturing industry in this country and England would receive a staggering blow. The importance to Germany of the loss of the value of the dye stuffs exported would be comparatively small.

But our cloth industry would be paralyzed until new sources of dyes could be found, which would take many years, for German experiments of over a generation have been necessary to the production of her dye stuffs, and there is no system of encouragement here or in any other country which could operate to reproduce her results until long after the cloth manufacturing industry would be practically bankrupt.

In the meantime Germany would have seized the world's cloth manufacturing and would be able to compete successfully with the rest of the world under any and all circumstances that might arise.

How German Science Conquers the World

Not only would this occur, but German chemical progress will go on all the while with new discoveries while other countries are merely trying to follow in her paths. The most important of her discoveries, especially in chemical science, are trade secrets and capable of being retained as such, so that by an alteration in her policy towards other countries, she could cause incalculable damage without suffering herself in a slight degree.

It is true that she is dependent upon other countries for cotton as a raw material, but new discoveries already promise a thoroughly acceptable substitute for cotton which can be manufactured out of raw material which she can herself produce in unlimited quantities.

The same disaster as would result in the cloth industry by her shutting off the supplies of dye stuffs would result in steel making by her refusal to export certain elements of which she has the monopoly, and the same thing is true of many other industries.

The superior position which she has gained for herself should thus make it the part of wisdom for neutral countries not to invite a policy of reprisals, not only in view of present discoveries, but in respect to those which are yet to be made, for the same forces which have brought her to the front in applied science are still in operation and will still continue to advance her.

The enormous activity of chemists, engineers, manufacturers and other scientific inventors in Germany is, as has been noted, but little understood in other countries, especially in America.

In this country, relying upon the former eminence of our inventors before the trusts fell afoul of them, the public still believes that the American inventor occupies the foremost position in the world of progress.

Such is far from being the case and American inventors are not only not making any more great discoveries, but owing to the gradually erected barriers of legal technicalities which the courts have built up about the patent system, and to the activities of the trusts, there is little prospect that they will soon even begin to regain lost laurels.

The lack of interest in this country in technical progress as compared with Germany is seen in the number of technical and scientific publications which are issued.

In the year 1910 there were issued throughout the world some 15,540 technical and scientific books but 10,400 of these were issued in Germany. These figures do not include periodicals with the great number of valuable articles published by them, and Germany has a vastly greater number of technical periodicals than all other countries combined.

Of the 15,540 technical works, those of all English-speaking nations aggregated 2,100, while in France 2,000 were published.

This is merely a single index of the difference in scientific activity. It is sufficient to show, however, one of the causes of Germany's unexampled progress.

THE POISONERS OF THE WELLS

(The New York *Times, Herald, World* and *Tribune*)

By Attila

SWEET is the warfare in the miry trench
To that which our corrupted pressmen wage,
To wreck the minds of men and spread a stench
Through this wild climax of a frenzied age.
With draff they feed the hungry mob, and lies,
And all that lives grows bloated and obscene
When these ghouls mumble it. And all that dies,
Dies doubly in their obsequies unclean.

War is not such an evil as the curse
Of paltry minds in power that distil
Venom into the people and asperse
Courage and Truth and Chivalry. They spill
Their ink on that poor spark that still retains
Its dim, precarious fire amidst the blast—
The ray that struggles in a myriad brains
With sulphur and with pitch they overcast.

You crowds that writhe and gabble in the gloom,
Drugged and besotted with a toxin dire,
You that are smitten by a darker doom
Than War's red mace or Havoc's flail of fire—
O sorry helots to the basest breed
Of wretches that defile the printed page,
Whose slimy tentacles twice daily bleed
Your brains and souls—how mocks the huckster age
Your puerile talk of "liberty," who wallow
In the black marshes of a noisome press—
You serfs of dead Democracy who swallow
The monsters' spawn, yet starve in emptiness—
Long have you heard *their* shrieks of "liberty!"
When Law against their dens of evil treads—
"*Their* liberty of speech!" What leprosy
Is on you that your heels should spare their heads?

Once more the stark Black Ages seize the Earth;
Its soil was ripe for madness and the dance
Of giant Superstitions that had birth
From that great womb of Lies and Ignorance—
The felon Press. The boon becomes a bane;
The Liberator hounds his million slaves;
The Source of Knowledge is old Night again,
And Truth sits weeping by her countless graves.
Upon those starless plains where nations teem,
I saw the welter of the eyeless herds
And slaughtered minds, and heard the ceaseless scream
Of ink-stained jackals and of carrion birds,
And knew it for a more abhorrent sight
Than mangled armies shrieking to the night.

London, 1915.

"TRIMMING" THE WAR ORGANS

New York Pro-Allies Newspapers Suffering Great Losses While Pro-German Papers Show Phenomenal Increases

PUBLIC sentiment on the war throughout the United States is not as one-sided as it is made to appear in certain quarters. The large element of the American people which is not in sympathy with England and her polyglot Allies in their historic raid on Germany and Austria-Hungary are making their influence felt in no uncertain manner.

The best evidence is supplied by the inroads into the circulation and advertising sustained by the New York papers. Without exception every Anglo-American paper in Gotham is anti-German in the most violent form. Of the sixteen or seventeen dailies *every one, except three, have lost in circulation and advertising patronage.* Three have gained in advertising. Of these, two (both evening papers) have at times shown a disposition to be approximately fair; the third (the *Tribune*) having next to the lowest number of lines of advertising during the month of December, gained 17,847 agate lines, probably as the result of employing a new solicitor.

The heaviest loser in advertising for the period stated was the *World,* which fell 139,030 lines short of its record for 1913. Mr. Hearst's *American* lost 98,459 lines; the Brooklyn *Eagle,* 91,876 lines; the *Evening World,* 69,035; the *Herald,* 84,639; the *Press,* 82,323; the *Sun,* 78,099; the *Times,* 55,106, and the *Evening Post,* 29,006 lines.

This loss may in part be accounted for by the condition of the times; *but the gain made by the German papers in contrast with the losses of their English contemporaries, is doubly significant.*

During the past six months the *Staats-Zeitung* claims to have gained more circulation than any other newspaper in America. This claim is borne out by the record of its gain in advertising for the month of December. The figures quoted above have been compiled by the statistical department of the New York *Evening Post,* according to which the *Staats-Zeitung* gained 70,991 agate lines of advertising, going from 345,572 lines in December, 1913, to 416,563 lines in 1914, or nearly as many as the *Sun* and *Tribune,* two of the most violent pro-English organs in New York, together. A similar growth is shown by the *Herold,* another German daily paper, whose columns in English have become famous, locally, among those who wish to read the other side of the war and are unable to do so in German.

A number of New York papers may be able to worry through the war because of their large street sales, but after the war when German-American, Irish-American and other merchants resume their normal dealings, these newspapers will show a fatal decline in patronage.

One of these papers is now losing over $400,000 a year, though one of the best-known journals in the country. They have permanently lost the patronage of hundreds of advertisers who will not in future tolerate them in their homes.

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK
FREDERICK F. SCHRADER

A weekly published and owned by The Fatherland Corporation, 1123 Broadway, New York City. Telephone, Farragut 9777. Cable Address, Viereck, New York. President, George Sylvester Viereck; Vice-President, Hayo Hans Hinrichs; Treasurer, Curt H. Reisinger; Asst. Treasurer, Walter W. Stake; Secretary, A. M. Grill. Terms of Subscription, including postage, in the United States and Mexico, $2.00 per year. In Canada, $2.25 per year; $1.25 for six months. Subscription to all foreign countries within the Postal Union, $2.25 per year. Single copies, 5 cents. Newsdealers and Agents throughout the country supplied by The International News Company. Manuscripts, addressed to the Editor, if accompanied by return postage, and found unavailable, will be returned. The Editor, however, accepts no responsibility for unsolicited contributions.

European Representative, LOUIS VIERECK, Suedwestkorso 8, Berlin-Friedenau.

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NEW FATHERLAND BRANCH OFFICES

We take pleasure in announcing that we have opened FATHERLAND Branch Offices in Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis. The addresses with the names of the managers are herewith given.

CHICAGO, Ill., Manager, Sigmund Krausz, 332 S. Michigan Ave.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Manager, J. A. Drummer, 909 Railway Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Manager, O. W. Heintze, 605 Times Bldg.

ROOSEVELT APPROVES SEIZING WEAK NATIONS

THE English themselves are the best authority for the doctrine that neutrality of certain nations cannot be respected, and that this doctrine operated with the English in their piratical assault on Denmark in 1807, when English warships destroyed 300 houses in Copenhagen, independent of public buildings and churches, in times of peace. The British doctrine is set forth in a work entitled "The Royal Navy, a History from the Earliest Time to the Present," by Wm. Laird Cowes, assisted by Sir Clements Markham, Capt. A. T. Mahan and Mr. H. W. Wilson and *Col. Theodore Roosevelt, "governor of New York."* The authors say:

"The attack on Copenhagen was undoubtedly a wise and indeed a necessary measure. **In times of general war, weak powers, which cannot preserve their own neutrality,** and which may be used as tools by one of the great parties to the strife, **are sources of danger to the other party;** and it is only prudent of that other party to seize the earliest possible occasion for depriving them of weapons, which, though comparatively harmless in the hands of small and unambitious states, may be formidable under the management of large and aggressive ones."

This is what Col. Roosevelt endorsed:

In 1807, during a period of absolute peace between England and Denmark, Admiral Gambier with 54 English warships demanded of Denmark, *which had strictly maintained its neutrality,* that it surrender the Danish fleet, as it might fall into the hands of Napoleon and be used against the British coast. The demand was refused and Gambier landed his forces without resistance. Copenhagen had been surrounded on August 18, and September 2 began a terrible bombardment lasting three days. More than 300 private houses, independent of a large number of public buildings, including the magnificent church of Our Lady with its high belfry, were reduced to ashes and several hundred people killed and maimed. The booty taken away by the English consisted of 18 ships of the line, 17 frigates, 35 small vessels and gunboats, and every kind of supplies contained in the naval arsenal; the little island was completely pillaged and the enemy destroyed what he could not carry off.

These facts are gleaned from an English historical work, "Historians' History of the World," Vol. XVI, "Scandinavia."

WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS

THE New York *Herald* is owned in Paris; the New York *Times,* it seems, in London; the *World* and the *Globe* are edited by natives of Scotland; the New York *Tribune* is owned by a son of Whitelaw Reid, whose sister is the wife of the "Extra Equerry to his Britannic Majesty," John Hubert Ward; the owner of the New York *American* owns important newspaper property in London; Secretary of State Bryan's son-in-law is a captain in the English army; one of the members of President Wilson's cabinet is a native of Great Britain—and so the ramifications of pro-English influence extend through all our political system.

ENGLAND WAS READY TO ENTER BELGIUM

NO less an authority than Lord Roberts is responsible for the statement that England meant to invade Belgium in case of war. Writing in the *British Review* of August, 1913, "A Plea for Universal Service," he declared:

"I do not think the nation yet realizes how near it was to war as lately as August, 1911. For many autumn nights our Home Fleet lay in Cromarty Firth with torpedo nettings down, with the gun crews sleeping on deck, with a live projectile ready in each gun, and with the war heads fitted to each and every torpedo. *Our Expeditionary Force was held in equal readiness instantly to* EMBARK FOR FLANDERS *to do its share* in maintaining the balance of power in Europe."

BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY

The Fatherland to Issue Special Number in Commemoration

IN honor of the great Chancellor's one hundredth anniversary—THE FATHERLAND will issue in the first week of April a special number illustrated and augmented to more than twice its usual size.

This issue will be a monument to the genius of Germany's first statesman. In this hour of crisis, it will serve to remind the defenders of Germany of another period of storm and stress—the days of '71. It will hearten those whose visions are obscured by the clouds of misrepresentation in the press of the land.

Such men as Professor William R. Shepherd, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, Professor Hugo Muensterberg, Professor Schevill, Professor H. Sanborn, Professor William M. Sloane, and others have contributed special articles to this unique edition of THE FATHERLAND.

We make this announcement now so that those who are not subscribers will have an opportunity to procure a copy by ordering it in advance.

ENGLISH ALTRUISM

By Dr. Edmund von Mach

Author of "What Germany Wants," etc.

THE British Government has established in London a sample depot of German wares, with a list of the places where they used to be sold, at what prices and in what quantities. Suggestions are also made how this trade may be diverted to England.

This is natural because England looks upon the economic profits to be derived from this war as the most important. A London magazine, therefore, *The Financier*, spoke in a recent number (cf. Boston *Eve. Transcript*, March 3, 1915) substantially as follows:

"Germany is on the point of losing for ten years or longer not only the big markets of Russia, France, and Belgium, but also those of the whole English-speaking race. The German foreign trade has suddenly ceased, and it is our duty to see that it will never start again. What Germany has achieved by years of painstaking labor has suddenly been given into our hands. So long as we control the routes of the great oceans—and if we improve our opportunity—the complaint of German commercial competition will not again be heard, at least in our lifetime."

This unblushing confession of what England is fighting for, made only a few months after the beginning of the war, is a worthy counterpart to the famous trumpet call to arms of 1897, when England first realized her inability to win by fair means over German competition. "A million petty disputes," the *Saturday Review* said, "build up the greatest cause of war the world has ever seen. If Germany were extinguished to-morrow, the day after to-morrow, there is not an Englishman in the world who would not be richer. Nations have fought for years over a city or a right of succession. Must they not fight for two hundred million pounds of commerce?"

From the English point of view they must, of course, fight for it, for Englishmen hate nothing worse than free competition in the open markets of the world.

English wars are commercial wars! The English government, to be sure, has generally looked for moral sources under which to disguise its real purposes. This procedure, however, has at times been very annoying to her blunt fighting men, for the latter openly prefer the attitude of their famous Admiral Monck, who said during the English-Dutch struggle for commercial superiority: "What does this or that reason matter? What we need is a slice of the commerce which the Dutch now have."

If the press of our English-American friends, who in spite of their hyphen are often not void of American patriotic feelings —this statement has, of course, no reference to the British subjects who are engaged in writing "neutral" war news in our metropolitan papers—would recognize the emphasis which England has always laid on the economic side of her wars, two recent occurrences would have been less puzzling to them.

England's objection to President Wilson's Ship Purchase bill was voiced by those American business men who cannot conceive of a flourishing American industry independent of England. Even if President Wilson should have wished to purchase every German merchantman lying idle in an American port—and this has been denied—the material benefit which would have accrued to the German companies would have amounted to only a few million dollars, and even if this money could have found its way from the private owners to the exchequer of the German government, it would have been but a drop in the bucket. England's real objection was due to her fear lest America cut loose from her walking strings. Independent of the British carrying trade, America and not England might be the real gainer of the war. But the very thought of England having instigated a world war without being able to reap the glorious reward of two hundred and fifty million dollars' worth of annual trade, was enough to break every honest English heart! And this would not have been the whole calamity, for if America could have her own ships, England might find at the end of the war that she had not one but two capable rivals—Germany and America! She has been unable to hold her own against one rival; against two she would be utterly helpless!

And she knows this, for there is not a living English business man who is not convinced in the bottom of his heart that he must set his house to order first, before he can hope to compete on even terms with anybody. England, however, hates progress. She does not wish to renounce her oligarchical government or abolish her privileged classes. She regrets the destitution of her laboring classes—perhaps, but she would rather pay billions to crush a rival than millions to improve the conditions of her own people. This is the real cause of the present war.

The second incident mentioned above as showing what England is aiming at, would have opened the eyes of everybody, if there had not been so many Americans who believe that they must admire the political England, because the literary and scientific England has meant so much to them. They were, therefore, willing to excuse Sir Edward Grey's announcement last week, that England would seize in the future all German goods purchased by, and shipped to, neutral countries. Officially this was a measure of retaliation against Germany's submarine war. Actually it was England's attempt to procure for herself the German dye-stuffs without which her textile industry is dying.

Since America could get these dye-stuffs, there was danger that the United States might forge ahead. Why not, therefore, take all neutral steamers carrying goods which both England and America need into an English port, keep the goods, exchange polite notes with Mr. Bryan, offer perhaps arbitration, and years hence pay the present market prices of the captured goods! In the meanwhile, England would have revived her own industries and have starved the American factories! Unfortunately, for her plans not all Americans are hyphenated English and most Americans, of whatever descent, may be trusted to rally to the support of their country whenever her natural welfare is at stake.

PEACE STAMPS

War devastates Europe. America has taken the first steps toward Peace. Show that you are an Advocate of Peace.

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C. G. HEYWANG, *President*

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13. Maerz—Matinee — Nachmittags 2:15
Dasselbe

14. Maerz — Abends 8:15
„Klein Eva"

15. Maerz — Abends 8:15
„Die spanische Fliege"

16. Maerz — Abends 8:15
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THE RUDOLPH WURLITZER COMPANY Dept. 9653
E. 4th St., Cincinnati, O. S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WAR PROPHECIES—Redding foretold present War—gave exact dates 18 years ago; Claims America soon become involved—every existing Institution swept away like chaff; Makes startling 1915 Predictions founded on Bible Prophecies; Multitudes reading his 216-page book, *"Our Near Future"*; Intensely interesting; Convincing; Creating great sensation. Silk-cloth, postpaid, $1. E. LOOMIS, Station F. 5, New York.

NEWS FROM GERMANY

By Louis Viereck, Berlin Correspondent

The Future of Turkey

CONSIDERING the extraordinary importance which the definite new grouping of the powers in the near East after the Great War will have for Europe, especially for the two great Central Powers, it will be interesting to know what the best scholars of matters Oriental have to say on the subject. Professor Becker (Bonn) expresses himself as follows:

"Regarding her Foreign Policy, Turkey, by all means, will have to see to it that she will remain an independent State opposing the advance of the European Powers. The independence of Turkey is threatened from several sides: Russia is encroaching upon her Northern Boundary and her goal is the Dardanelles. England is pressing from the South; France, though not wishing for the political absorption of Turkey, is aiming at her financial dependence; Italy may, possibly, be her friend, even though some suspicion is caused by her superior force in the Mediterranean. A friendship with Austria-Hungary seems more likely; but, above all, Germany is the proven friend of Turkey.

"Both countries, in many respects, are dependent on one another; the one being an industrial State, while the other is in possession of many raw materials which the former needs. Furthermore, any danger of political aggression on the part of Germany is excluded on account of her geographical situation. The reformation of Turkey can and must be brought about with the co-operation of Germany. The fact that both sides are military States will be of advantage. Still German progress and civilization will have to struggle hard with that of the French, which at present is dominating the East. Two ways may lead to the desired end: of these two, the one which contemplates colonization by German immigrants, this would lead to their 'orientalization,' and would become a permanent source of distrust and trouble. Just as undesirable is the 'Tunification' (which, under the leadership of a European 'upper-class,' will leave the natives in their former condition) because we have to deal with peoples of a higher civilization. The only way, however, which promises success is to form a union between Turkey, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and of one of the Balkan States for the purpose of mutual economic advantage. Political independence based upon economic interests and upon a union of State should be the aim of the foreign policy of Turkey.

"Furthermore, great political questions at home will have to be solved, which are resulting from the ill-feeling among the Islamitic and Christian elements, among the

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OUR SPECIAL BISMARCK ISSUE

Advertising Talk—No. 10

To-day I am going to let the cat out of the bag by revealing to FATHERLAND readers a secret.

It refers to a big worth-while surprise we have been, for weeks, carefully preparing for our readers. Something in which every subscriber, every reader, every advertiser, should be vitally interested.

Doubtless, it may have occurred to many of you, that Friday, April 1st, next, will be the 100th anniversary of the birth of Prince Von Bismarck, distinguished statesman and peacemaker of Europe, who brought about the consolidation of the young empire of his own creating, and whose efforts for the peace of nations, and many world-historical achievements, were so tremendous, they will never be forgotten, perhaps never equalled.

Well, the editors of THE FATHERLAND also realized that this anniversary was close at hand, and they determined that it was a world event of entirely too much importance, not to observe it in a most fitting manner, which, so far as THE FATHERLAND is concerned, it seemed best to do, by a splendid double anniversary number, issued on April 7.

So for weeks past, noted writers have been hard at work for us, preparing with the greatest care, articles of considerable moment, in reference to Bismarck.

Every one of these articles will contain new and, in some cases, heretofore, unpublished material, which no FATHERLAND reader, or any one interested in Bismarck's splendid career, and German history, can afford to miss.

To find space for all this interesting extra material—we will print our regular weekly articles in addition—the weekly will be enlarged to the extent of 16 additional pages.

That this Bismarck edition will sell like hot cakes, have a very wide circulation, be most carefully read, and after that, filed away for future reference, goes without saying.

Any wide-awake advertiser will, therefore, realize that here is an exceptional opportunity. A true publication of class.

That is why I have persuaded our editors to let me tell about it in advance, so you may have a chance to take advantage of the advertising benefits of this special number.

You really cannot afford to stay out of this issue. If nothing else, it is a splendid way to show your veneration for a world-historical figure, and Germany's grand old man.

It would be fine if every one who has advertised in THE FATHERLAND since the very first issue, was represented in this number, besides we want plenty of new advertising. Every one to help us make it a memorable success.

Just a word of caution. As the forms close on March 29th, and all copy for this issue must be in by that date, act quickly. Best do it to-day.

Special rates for this issue are:

One page	$200.00
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1123 Broadway, New York

Turks and Arabs, and from the Armenian question and the multitude of other European settlers. The Young Turks are endeavoring to meet the situation by means of strict centralization. All questions of home-politics are closely connected with economic questions. Economic life in Turkey is determined by her geographical situation in subtropical and tropical territory and by her fortunate position near the ice free seas. Turkey is a country rich in raw materials: chiefly cotton, grain, tobacco, and wood. Vast territories will have to be opened up which will offer a wide field for German enterprise. Above all, it is Mesopotamia, where, according to German and English engineers—if the canals, which are now filled with sand and mud, are dredged—in the territory of the Euphrates and Tigris alone, one and one-quarter million acres of fertile soil with a yearly production of a million tons of wheat, and 200,000 tons of cotton could be reclaimed, aside from the rich treasures of the earth, among which ore, coal, and oil are of the greatest importance. This brilliant economic outlook, however, is confronted by a deplorable lack in population. A great immigration is, therefore, necessary, which, however, must not come from Europe; an immigration of Mohammedans being preferable.

"A betterment of the financial conditions is possible only through the abolition of the 'capitulations,' with which Turkey has already energetically begun, and through a modernization of the fiscal system by relieving the overtaxed agricultural districts. One of the most important tasks is the regulation of the traffic and the building up of the railroad system which already has become a great benefit to the country, greatly increasing the wealth in some parts of the country.

"Finally, as far as the problems of civilization and of religion are concerned, we shall hope that Turkey will develop along national lines. Besides, Turkey is in need of European schools. The Germans, however, have not kept pace with other nations establishing schools in Turkey. Thus while there are 560 French and 410 English schools, there are only 27 German schools. The building up of the school-system must proceed as a base for the German-Turkish University, which is contemplated by the German-Turkish Society. The Press, which always was the step-child of German Policy, is also treated very badly in Turkey. There are only two papers which are representing the German interests, while the French and English have far advanced in that direction. It is necessary that we establish a Turkish and an Arabic paper with German parallel texts, first, for the purpose of enlightenment; then, to create an interest in the German language.

"As for religion, the greater majority of the people will confess the State Religion. The Ottoman Christians will occupy a simi-

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lar position as the Jews with us. In the present war, for reasons of prestige and for the mobilization of all forces available, Turkey must declare the 'Holy War,' and thus, by the means of force, fight to become a Mohammedan Great Power. It is a grand perspective, that this Great Power, raised by the suggestion of Germany, can lead on the Mohammedans of the whole world through the new development of Islam in form of a spiritual influence.

"Among all great new tasks which are awaiting Germany after the war, one of the first is the co-operation at the development of Turkey. This must take place, not by means of the unification of Orient and Occident, but by keeping them apart. But both should go hand in hand; politically, the formation of a union of States and thus a great and new political world should be established; economically, the unification of this homogeneous field of industry ought to be secured, the chief importance of which is that the connection on the continent is not dependent on each threat coming from the sea. It is to be wished that Turkey will experience a national, highly civilized development, refined by German intelligence, and pervaded by German methods, but of an oriental character and upon the base of religious toleration. And behind all this there is the future dream of the enlightenment of the part of the world of Islam, which thus far had to grope in the dark."

Professor Becker, then, is looking towards a future of Turkey where Germany will be the backbone of the modernized Turkish Empire. The Central Powers, of course, will ask for a Peace which will save them from a repetition of the attack upon them during the summer of 1914, but they will otherwise grant to each nation the greatest possible freedom for their future development, so that, according to the German Imperial Chancellor's words, "each nation should develop and unfold its characteristics and powers as a free people."

To Our Contributors

IN this issue you will find a statement of the manner in which your contributions to the Press and Propaganda Fund of THE FATHERLAND were expended.

You will notice that we have spent more than the amount received from you. You will also notice that in all copies of THE FATHERLAND and all Fair Play pamphlets given away only the cost price has been charged against your fund and that in the case of subscriptions to daily papers, etc., the wholesale price has been made the basis of all charges.

The statement does not include donations amounting to several thousand dollars, of pamphlets and magazines to various societies, and similar expenses not charged against THE FATHERLAND Press Fund.

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For Fuller Details See Pages 2 and 16

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This committee thinks it has fulfilled its obligations faithfully and herewith dissolves itself, asking you to extend to THE FATHERLAND your business support and your continued good will.

The Publication Committee of
THE FATHERLAND,
Hayo Hans Hinrichs
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Income up to Jan. 31st...$3,918.49

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435	House of Representatives		
96	Senate		
3,283	@ $1.10 wholesale price	.....	$3,611.30
	Mailing expenses	.....	73.54
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Poster Stamp Account

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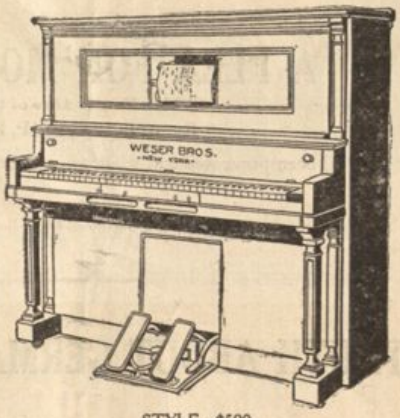

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